

very little frost in the ground under the deep snow, a condition that has seriously interfered with logging in the northern woods and field work in the southern and western portions of the State.

In Wisconsin the precipitation was quite unevenly distributed over the section, but was fairly well distributed throughout the month. In the central and southern counties the total was very nearly the normal amount, but in most of the northern counties it was only a little above one-half the normal. After the 5th practically all of the precipitation was in the form of snow. The severest storm of the month occurred on the 24-25th, when the snow drifted badly and traffic was interrupted to a considerable extent. The ground was partially covered with snow from the 5th to the 11th, and completely covered after the latter date, the depth on the ground gradually increasing until the end of the month.

The average precipitation for Iowa within the district was 2.35 inches, or 1.09 inch above the normal, and has been exceeded in December only twice during the past 20 years. Rains were general from the 1st to 3d, changing to snow in the northern counties on the latter date. The rain changed to sleet over the southern and eastern counties on the 4th, changing to snow on the 5th. After the 5th snow fell at frequent intervals, but the daily amounts were not large, except on the 24-25th, when the amounts ranged from 2 to 12 inches, the largest amounts being reported from the central and east-central counties. At least a trace of precipitation fell at some station in the section on every day of the month, except the 31st; and the number of days with .01 inch or more of precipitation exceeded all former records for December at several stations. The average snowfall for the month was 14.3 inches. The ground was covered from the 3d in the northern and the 5th in southern and eastern counties to the close of the month, and there was a longer period of good sleighing than for many years so early in the winter.

In Missouri the total precipitation ranged from 2 to 6 inches, exceeding the normal by 1 inch to 4 inches. The periods of general precipitation were from the 1st to the 5th, 11-12th, and 24-25th. After the 5th all precipitation was in the form of snow or sleet. The snowfall was more or less general and heavy on the 6-7th, 24-25th, and 29th. The total fall ranged from 7 to over 13 inches, and covered the ground continuously from the 6th to the close of the month.

The precipitation was well distributed in Indiana during the month, and much the greater part fell in the form of snow. On account of the continuous cold weather, a considerable quantity of snow remained on the ground during the latter part of the month; the amount remaining on the ground on the 31st ranged from 7.5 to 14 inches. A fall of about 5 inches of snow occurred on the 7th, and 8 to 12 inches fell on the 24-25th, which caused some delay to railroad traffic, although not to a serious extent.

In Illinois the average precipitation was 2.99 inches, or 0.89 inch above the normal. Rain or snow, in measurable quantities, fell somewhere in the State on 21 days. The greatest monthly amount, 5.27 inches, occurred at Sycamore, and the least, 1.21 inches at Greggsville. The greatest amount in 24 consecutive hours was 2.32 inches at Riley on the 5th, which was the heaviest rainfall in winter at that place since 1880. The average snowfall was 16.4 inches, which was quite heavy as compared with previous records for December.

The average precipitation for the district, as shown by the records of 297 stations, was 2.20 inches, which is 0.96 inch above the normal. The greatest amount, 6.17 inches, occurred at Sublett Mo., and the least, 0.30 inch, at Dunseith, N. Dak. The greatest amount in 24 hours, 2.75 inches, occurred at Sublett, Mo., on the 4th. The average depth of snowfall was 14.4 inches; the greatest depth was at Sycamore, Ill., 32.5 inches, and the least, 1.0 inch at Cairo, Ill. Measurable precipitation occurred on the average of 10 days.

*Sunshine and cloudiness.*—The average number of clear days was 8; partly cloudy, 7; and cloudy, 16. The duration of sunshine was below normal.

*Wind.*—Northwest winds prevailed. The highest velocity reported was 42 miles per hour from the west at Hannibal, Mo.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The heavy snow and the severe cold weather put a stop to the corn harvest. Much of the corn crop is still in the fields in Iowa and Minnesota, and a great deal of it is on the ground and covered by ice and snow. The heavy snow, however, afforded good protection and was favorable to the winter grains in the southern section of the district. Railroad and street car traffic was delayed considerably by the heavy snows, but over the larger part of the district the delays were temporary. Floating ice was reported in the Mississippi River on the 12th. An ice gorge wrecked the false work of the McKinley bridge, causing a considerable loss. At the close of the month the river was solidly gorged at St. Louis, Mo. Navigation between St. Louis and Cairo was suspended on the 18th. The transfer of passengers, etc., between Birdspoint, Mo., and Cairo, Ill., was at times suspended, and the passage was closed on the 30th.

The Des Moines River, at Des Moines, Ia., did not freeze over until the 20th, notwithstanding the fact that there had been a great deal of severely cold weather prior to that date. The stage of the river was unusually high for the season of the year during the fore part of the month, and as the heavy covering of snow prevented the ground from freezing, except on the surface, the temperature of the water flowing into the river was considerably above the freezing point, thereby requiring more than the usual amount of cold weather to reduce the temperature of the water in the river. The ice, however, was 9 to 10 inches thick at the close of the month, but the ice harvest has not yet begun, except on ponds.

#### DRAINAGE NOTES.

The heavy snow and the severe cold weather put a stop to the construction of all drainage work, but the boards of supervisors in several counties in Iowa have been active in making plans for the resumption and extension of the work during the coming season. The boards of supervisors of Hardin, Franklin, Wright, and Hamilton counties, sitting in joint session, awarded the contract for the construction of a drainage ditch through the 4 counties above named for \$59,000. The estimated yardage of the ditch is 1,000,000 cubic yards, and the length is 27 miles. Work is to be begun April 1, 1910, and completed by January 1, 1911.

#### SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Mr. E. H. Heilborn, Division Engineer, is making a topographic survey of the Illinois Valley for the sanitary district of Chicago, and he has in mind the construction of charts and diagrams to show the relation of precipitation to river stages at 40 regular stations along the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers.

#### THE EFFECT OF DRAINAGE WORK IN NORTHERN IOWA ON THE FLOOD STAGES OF THE RIVERS.

By A. MARSTON, C. E., Dean of Engineering and Professor of Civil Engineering, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

The question is frequently asked, What effect will the extensive drainage work which has been in progress in northern Iowa for the past few years have on the flood stages of the rivers whose sources are in the territory drained?

The people living along the lower courses of these streams seem, very generally, to have the impression that, since the water is to be drained away from the upper portion of the drainage areas, the flood flow of the streams will be increased thereby, and hence greater damage done by flooding the bottom lands bordering the lower courses of these streams.

It is not by any means easy to determine whether these fears will be justified, even in part, for so many factors enter into the question as to make it a very complicated one to answer in any given case.

For the purpose of this discussion, the flow of any Iowa stream may be divided into five classes, as follows: 1. Total flow; 2. Low water flow; 3. Ordinary flow; 4. Ordinary flood flow; 5. Maximum flood flow.

1. *Total flow*.—By this I mean the total amount of water flowing in any stream regardless of the rate at which it flows. The only way in which this could be affected by drainage operations would be by a change in the use of water by crops and evaporation in the watershed which is being drained. The rate of evaporation from drained soil is very high immediately after rains, and greatly decreases between storms. The evaporation from wet, marshy ground is at a less rate than that from cultivated ground immediately after a rain, and at a higher rate than that from cultivated ground between storms. Knowledge on this subject is not exact enough to give the total value in each case in Iowa. I believe it to be probable that the total use of water by crops and evaporation would not be very much different in the two cases under consideration and that there would not be any great effect of the drainage operations upon the total flow of Iowa streams.

2. *Low water flow*.—The low water flow is maintained by underground water coming into the stream, usually from springs, and from general seepage into stream channels. My observations of tile drainage systems and drainage ditches indicate that, in extreme dry seasons when extreme low water flow occurs, tile drains and ordinary drainage ditches do not discharge at all. It is therefore probable that extreme low water flow will not be affected materially by Iowa drainage operations. The ordinary low water flow will probably be increased on account of the additional seepage of water in the soil due to tile drainage, which forms an enormous reservoir of porous soil between the tile drains and the surface of the ground.

3. *Ordinary flow*.—By ordinary flow, I mean those rates of flow lying between low water flow and flood flow. When the construction of tile drainage has been completed, in addition to that of drainage ditches, it is probable that the ordinary flow of streams will be somewhat increased, owing to the storage effect of the porous soil as described above. The construction of drainage ditches alone might have the effect to decrease the ordinary flow, as it is maintained by the gradual emptying of the ponds and marshes between storms. These ponds and marshes constitute natural reservoirs which are being destroyed by the construction of drainage ditches.

4. *Ordinary flood flow*.—By flood flow, I mean rates of flow

in excess of the capacity of the regular channels of the streams and which, therefore, cause them to overflow their banks. By ordinary flood flow, I mean those floods which occur more than once in every ordinary year. Tile drainage will eventually decrease the ordinary flow by creating a storage reservoir in the porous soil already described. Tile drainage will eventually be extended to a large percentage of the total areas of the regions in which extensive drainage operations are to be carried on. The extension of tile drainage will be continued to scores, perhaps hundreds of years, and a much larger percentage of the total area of Iowa will eventually be tile drained than most people at the present time consider at all probable.

While this will be the ultimate effect of Iowa drainage operations, yet the construction of drainage ditches alone will probably temporarily increase the ordinary flood flow of the streams, for the drainage ditches are destroying the natural reservoirs formed by the ponds and marshes, which in the past have served to hold back part of the flood water. It is impossible to foretell how long a time will elapse before this temporary increase of flood flow is overcome by the storage effect due to the tile drainage.

5. *Maximum flood flow*.—By this, I mean floods which occur only at intervals measured by years. Such floods have occurred in the past whenever a heavy, long-continued storm occurs at a time when the natural reservoirs formed by the ponds and marshes have already been filled by previous rains. At such times the ponds and marshes have comparatively little additional storage capacity, only such as is afforded by the rise in level necessary to discharge their waters at a sufficient rate through their outlet channels. The construction of drainage ditches alone will operate to increase the maximum flood flow, but will not have such a marked effect upon it as in the case of ordinary floods. Tile drainage will eventually decrease the rate of maximum flood flow by an amount depending upon the thoroughness of the drainage. I believe that eventually tile drainage will be made so thorough and extensive that no storm will find the porous soil above the tile drains completely filled with water to the surface of the ground. Whenever this is brought about, the effect of tile drainage will be to decrease materially the rate of maximum flood flow.

To sum up: First, the probable effect of the construction of drainage ditches alone without tile drainage is to decrease the ordinary flow of streams and increase the flood flow; second, the probable effect of tile drainage is to increase the ordinary and low water rate of flow of streams and decrease the flood flow; third, the combined effect of drainage ditches and tile drainage will probably be to cause a temporary increase in the rate of flood flow, and, eventually, a permanent decrease in the rate of flood flow.







TABLE 1.—*Climatological data for December, 1909. District No. 5—Continued.*

Stations.	Counties.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, yrs.	Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.						Precipitation, in inches.						Observers	
				Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snowfall unmelted.	Number of rainy days, 0.1 inch or more.	Sky.	
<i>Illinois—Cont'd.</i>																	
Colchester.....	McDonough.....	694	7	15.2	52	21	-16	18†	37	3.53	1.43	30.2	13	8	12	Eli V. Kinsey.	
Dakota.....	Stephenson.....	929	17	21.2	-8.9	53	1	-10	20	31	2.40	+ 0.16	0.86	10.5	11	10	Harold Leitzel.
Decatur.....	Macon.....	685	19													Prof. J. H. Coonradt.	
Dixon.....	Lee.....	725	19													Mrs. E. E. Shaw.	
Du Quoin.....	Perry.....	459	18	27.2	-8.2	68	4	-5	30	32	3.71	+ 0.98	1.90	6.0	10	10	G. H. Knetzger.
Dwight.....	Livingston.....	600	15	19.4	-9.0	56	4†	-15	30	35	2.96	+ 1.22	0.63	25.2	12	8	Edward O. Welsh.
Galva.....	Henry.....	842	17	16.9	-8.5	54	4	-14	30	35	3.64	+ 2.10	1.05	17.2	10	10	Prof. F. U. White.
Greenville.....	Bond.....	635	26	24.2	-8.4	58	4	-6	30	33	2.36	- 0.47	0.57	12.7	12	6	M. S. Oudyn.
Griggsville.....	Pike.....	650	22	22.2	-9.0	61	5	-10	30	41	1.21	- 0.47	0.40	8.5	6	11	George F. Kneeland.
Halfway.....	Williamson.....	569	13	28.8	-7.2	69	4	-5	30	30	3.28	- 0.12	1.35	4.0	11	11	E. L. Hearn.
Havana.....	Mason.....	475	16	22.4	-8.4	55	2†	-7	30	38	2.13	+ 0.06	0.60	11.8	7	2	F. & C. Borgelt.
Henry.....	Marshall.....	500	20	19.2	-8.9	56	1	-12	30	34	3.20	+ 1.35	0.95	20.5	9	15	Dr. F. A. Powell.
Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....	675	14	23.5	-8.3	60	4†	-8	30	36	2.18	- 0.41	0.50	14.0	9	8	Ira L. Woodward.
Joliet.....	Will.....	541	17	18.6	-8.6	55	4†	-12	30	35	3.50	+ 1.36	0.86	16.9	17	8	F. M. Muhlig.
Kishwaukee.....	Winnebago.....	730	19	16.1	-9.6	54	1	-13	30	38	3.23	+ 1.21	1.30	23.5	13	8	George Stevens.
Knoxville §.....	Knox.....	775	19	18.4	-8.4	55	2	-14	30	42	4.18	+ 2.23	1.03	15.0	7	9	C. N. Butt.
La Grange.....	Cook.....	657	16	18.6	-7.7	55	1	-14	30	40	4.12	+ 2.32	0.80	18.1	10	9	Prof. F. E. Sanford.
La Harpe.....	Hancock.....	693	30	20.3	-7.8	55	2†	-14	30	36	2.92	+ 0.57	1.18	9.0	8	10	John S. Campbell.
Lenark.....	Carroll.....	583	13	14.8	-10.0	52	1†	-21	30	42	2.57	+ 0.88	1.15	14.8	10	15	M. N. Werts.
Le Salle.....	La Salle.....	536	33	19.0	-8.5	55	1	-10	30	35	3.64	+ 1.36	1.14	21.0	14	4	U. S. Weather Bureau.
Lincoln.....	Logan.....	432	20	21.5	-9.5	58	5	-9	30	36	2.86	+ 0.75	0.95	21.5	7	9	Prof. C. S. Oglesbee.
Martinton.....	Iroquois.....	633	21	18.8	-9.5	58	4	-15	30	37	4.10	+ 1.56	1.00	17.5	11	7	Joseph H. Peitier.
Mascoutah.....	St. Clair.....	425	18	26.9	-7.4	64	4	-7	30	34	2.68	+ 0.36	0.94	12.3	12	8	George Heinrich.
Minonk.....	Woodford.....	745	15	19.6	-7.0	58	1	-15	30	38	2.90	+ 1.13	1.00	18.5	10	7	O. M. Davison.
Monmouth.....	Warren.....	784	16	19.0	-7.9	56	2	-11	30	35	3.88	+ 2.28	1.91	12.5	11	9	Hugh R. Moffet.
Morrison.....	Whiteside.....	685	13	17.0	-7.4	53	2	-15	30	37	3.72	+ 2.23	1.20	24.0	13	11	Harold A. Maxwell.
Morrisonville.....	Christian.....	638	9	22.0	—	50	5	-14	30	35	1.47	—	0.42	14.0	9	10	J. D. Lewis.
Mount Vernon.....	Jefferson.....	511	14	26.2	-6.8	63	4†	-3	29	41	2.81	+ 0.07	0.63	8.0	10	10	Theodore P. Stelle.
Oregon.....	Ogle.....	702	15	15.8	—	52	2	-14	30	37	3.68	—	1.50	23.7	11	7	Samuel Ray.
Ottawa.....	La Salle.....	500	23	19.1	-9.6	56	1	-11	30	39	3.02	+ 1.01	0.71	10	4	Miss Maud M. Harris.	
Pana.....	Christian.....	692	22	22.1	-9.7	55	4†	-11	30	34	2.53	+ 0.19	0.56	11.5	9	12	C. W. Sibley.
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	609	33	10.2	-8.9	55	5	-12	30	39	2.50	+ 0.13	0.75	18.0	11	8	U. S. Weather Bureau.
Pontiac.....	Livingston.....	546	7	20.0	—	58	1	-13	30	33	3.22	—	1.30	22.0	8	6	George Butterworth.
Riley.....	McHenry.....	956	50	16.8	-6.6	53	1	-15	30	34	5.05	+ 3.22	2.32	21.8	13	7	John West James.
Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	763	13	18.9	-10.6	54	1	-10	29	36	3.48	+ 1.40	1.04	26.5	15	14	Hosmer C. Porter.
Rushville.....	Schuylerville.....	670	8	21.0	-10.1	56	2	-10	30	33	2.82	+ 0.58	1.10	10.5	7	0	H. F. Dyson.
St. Charles.....	Kane.....	700	12	18.2	-7.3	54	1	-12	30	32	4.44	+ 2.36	1.02	23.0	12	7	Dr. Wm. H. Bishop.
Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	644	28	22.0	-9.3	55	2	-7	30	38	1.47	- 0.96	0.42	13.3	11	7	U. S. Weather Bureau.
Staunton.....	Macoupin.....	625	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	William F. Schaefer.
Streator.....	La Salle.....	626	15	18.8	-8.6	55	1	-15	30	39	2.85	+ 1.07	0.75	18.5	13	8	Edward F. Sweetser.
Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....	530	9	22.0	—	60	1	-12	30	30	2.36	—	0.62	16.8	7	7	C. A. Corbin.
Sycamore.....	De Kalb.....	855	28	16.8	-8.5	54	1†	-13	30	37	5.37	+ 3.24	1.20	22.5	16	17	Miss E. J. Davis.
Tilden.....	Randolph.....	500	23	26.5	-9.0	65	4	-9	30	33	2.86	+ 0.38	0.76	14.5	10	8	James A. Caldwell.
Walnut.....	Bureau.....	798	14	17.0	-8.7	54	2	-16	30	36	4.66	+ 2.73	1.50	23.5	11	7	F. I. Smucker.
White Hall.....	do.....	717	17	18.6	-8.1	54	2	-12	30	35	4.37	+ 2.76	1.75	22.6	11	11	O. C. Nussle.
Green.....	Green.....	573	—	22.9	—	60	5	-12	30	38	2.38	—	0.60	12.1	13	12	Dr. R. A. Pritchett.
Shelby.....	Windsor.....	651	10	22.4	-8.2	61	4	-13	30	36	2.25	—	0.46	11.7	12	11	Herbert Rose.
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	900	21	15.6	-9.5	54	5	-14	30	40	4.32	+ 2.45	1.36	31.0	14	14	Frank Osborn.
Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	584	21	16.8	-9.4	53	1†	-17	30	31	1.46	- 0.30	0.70	17.3	9	13	Herman A. Grimwood.
Zion.....	Carroll.....	938	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.30	+ 2.77	1.20	30.0	10	17	Robert F. Gilligley.

\* Precipitation included in that of the next measurement.

\*\* Temperature extremes are from observed readings of the dry-bulb; means are computed from observed readings.

† Also on other dates.

‡ Separate dates of fall not recorded.

§ Data are from standard instruments not supplied by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

|| Instruments are read in the morning; the maximum temperature then read is charged to the preceding day, on which it almost always occurs.

¶ Estimated by observer.

■ Precipitation for the 24 hours ending on the morning when it is measured.

T Precipitation is less than 0.01 inch rain or melted snow.

a, b, c, etc., indicate, respectively, 1, 2, 3, etc., days missing from the record.





TABLE 2.—*Daily precipitation for December, 1909. District No. 5—Continued.*

TABLE 2.—*Daily precipitation for December, 1909. District No. 5—Continued.*

Stations.	River basins.	Day of month.																														Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
<i>Illinois—Cont'd.</i>																																	
Loami.	Illinois.	.06	T.	.05	.20	.28		T.	T.	.20	.30	T.	T.								T.	T.	.10	.12	T.	T.	T.					1.31	
Martinton.	do.	.63		.25	1.00	T.		.30	.03	.55	.10	T.	T.							T.	T.	.05	.15	.04	T.	.10					4.10		
Mascoutah.	Mississippi.	.10	.03	.01	.09	.33	.28			.94	.18	.30	T.	T.						T.	T.		.20	.18			.04				2.68		
Minonk.	Illinois.	T.	T.	.10	.45	.24		T.	.15	.55	.30	.08	T.	T.					T.	T.	T.	.16	.84	T.	.03	T.					2.90		
Monmouth.	Mississippi.	.02		.36	1.91	.27			.02	.15	.38	.06	T.	T.									.20	.46			.05				3.88		
Morrison.	do.	T.	T.	.03	.04	1.20	T.	.40		.25	.25	.64	.12	T.	T.	.05							.20	.46			.05	T.				3.72	
Morrisonville.	Illinois.	T.	T.	.05	.22	.20		.18	T.	.13	.15	.15	T.	T.								.11	.28	T.	T.						1.47		
Mt. Vernon.	Mississippi.	.04	.06		.25	.12	.34			.63	.45	.44	T.	T.										T.	.34				.15			2.81	
Oregon.	do.		.03	1.50	.35			.05	.02	.30	.48	T.	T.	T.									T.	.15	.20	T.	.50	.10			3.68		
Ottawa.	Illinois.	.04		.05	.71	.27			.15	.12	.70	.38	T.	T.										T.	.15	.45	T.	T.			3.02		
Pana.	Mississippi.	.05	T.	.04	.35	T.	.51			.18	.17	.46	T.	T.										T.	.21	.56	T.				2.53		
Peoria.	Illinois.	T.	T.	.02	.22	.28	.05	.32		.04	.22	.32	.25	T.	T.	T.							T.	T.	T.	.44	.34	T.	T.	T.	T.	2.50	
Pontiac.	do.			.02	.40	.30			T.	.10	.60	.40	T.	T.	T.								T.	.20	.20	T.	.10				3.32		
Riley.	Mississippi.	.03		.08	2.32	.35			T.	.12	.86	.56		T.	.02								T.	.12	.41	T.	.12	.02			5.05		
Rockford.	do.	.02	.01	.06	1.04	.13	.19	T.		.06	.79	.40	.15	T.	.03								T.	.02	.33		.20	.02	T.		3.43		
Rushville.	Illinois.	.04		.10	.50	.40				.13	T.	.05	T.	T.								T.	T.	.10	.50	T.	T.	T.			2.32		
St. Charles.	do.		.32		.02	1.02	.35		T.	.12	.70	.60	T.	T.	.05							T.	.05	.20	T.	.80	T.	.21	T.		4.44		
Springfield.	Illinois.	.01	T.	T.	.05	.19	T.	.21		.03	.04	.21	.25	.01	T.							T.	T.	.32	.15	T.	T.	T.			1.47		
Staunton.	Mississippi.	.01		.03	.42	.08	.31	.01		.29	.35	.50	.06	T.	T.	T.						T.	T.		.75	.08	.03	T.	T.		2.85		
Streator.	Illinois.			.01		.06	.33	.60		T.	.29	.10	T.								T.	T.	.62	.36						2.36			
Sullivan.	Mississippi.	T.	T.	.06	.33	.60				.20	.25	.30	.10	.30	T.	.05						T.	.15			.10	.30	.35	.20		5.27		
Sycamore.	do.			.05		.02	1.20	.35	.38												T.			.28	.16		.08			2.86			
Tilden.	do.			.05	.06	T.	.44	.43			.76	.25	.33	T.							T.	T.	T.	.20	1.10	.30	.35	.20		4.66			
Tiskilwa.	Illinois.	.03			.07	1.50	.30			.10	.75	.06	.50	T.	T.	T.					T.	T.	.15	.81		.02				4.37			
Walnut.	Mississippi.	T.			.01	1.78	.22			.24	.05	.80	.28	.01	T.	T.															2.17		
Warsaw.	do.				1.53	.32																										2.38	
White Hall.	Illinois.	.00		T.	.08	.23	.35		T.	.28	.29	.20	.03	.02									.06	.13	.60		.02				2.25		
Windsor.	Mississippi.	T.	.02	.03	.04	.49	.40		T.	.20	.04	.48	T.										.01	.20	.40		.05				4.32		
Winnebago.	do.				T.	.06	1.30	.15		.20	.40	.50	.40	T.	.25								.08	.30	.35	.20	.08	.05			1.46		
Yorkville.	Illinois.	T.				T.	T.	.25		.05	.05	.05	.30	.01	.02							T.		T.	.70	T.	.03	T.			4.30		
Zion.	Mississippi.					.20	.120	.40		.30	.30	.30	T.												.30	.50	T.	.20					



TABLE 3.—*Maximum and minimum temperatures at selected stations, December, 1909. District No. 5—Continued.*

Date.	Illinois.																															
	Hannibal, Mo.				Laporte, Ind.				Cairo.				Greenville.				La Salle.				Monmouth.				Mt. Vernon, Ill.				Peoria.			
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
1.	52	42	54	30	56	47	55	38	55	34	51	35	61	33	56	38	55	36	53	53	31	56	46	44	53	43	43	53	44			
2.	56	39	43	38	58	46	53	46	54	48	54	56	44	56	40	53	46	53	43	53	53	44	53	40	51	38	47	37	53	44		
3.	52	38	52	35	57	46	56	54	49	41	48	34	56	40	50	50	46	40	51	38	47	37	50	40	38	46	46	45	41			
4.	53	44	55	42	72	51	58	46	53	47	47	43	63	47	58	45	58	46	58	46	58	45	58	46	58	46	58	45	41			
5.	57	19	54	19	61	31	57	24	55	20	53	18	63	34	58	19	59	21	54	21	54	14	59	21	54	21	54	21	54			
6.	28	17	32	16	45	26	35	20	26	16	25	13	36	20	29	18	30	20	23	18	30	23	20	23	11	29	20	23	11	29		
7.	24	1	23	4	34	18	33	6	24	3	23	7	28	23	23	0	29	5	20	0	29	5	20	4	29	5	20	4	29			
8.	8	2	7	4	23	12	8	1	6	0	7	3	23	4	6	6	2	8	1	6	6	2	8	1	6	6	2	8	1	6		
9.	13	4	8	4	25	8	12	3	11	0	11	4	19	2	9	4	11	1	11	4	11	1	10	4	11	1	10	4	11			
10.	28	5	6	1	36	20	28	5	18	5	19	3	43	3	22	1	26	6	26	1	26	6	26	1	26	6	26	1	26			
11.	34	23	28	14	45	36	35	28	29	18	28	19	40	13	32	22	34	26	28	22	34	26	28	22	34	26	28	22	34			
12.	33	26	36	25	46	29	35	28	35	29	34	28	43	33	35	31	35	28	33	31	35	28	33	31	35	28	33	31	35			
13.	31	26	38	28	32	28	28	26	34	27	32	27	33	23	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31			
14.	32	26	29	21	43	30	32	28	31	24	30	24	36	28	30	25	33	25	33	25	33	25	33	25	33	25	33	25	33			
15.	27	17	25	18	34	28	29	22	27	10	27	14	29	21	26	9	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27			
16.	40	12	31	1	45	24	37	29	35	7	35	7	40	18	35	7	37	11	30	3	37	11	30	3	37	11	30	3	37			
17.	14	6	31	1	37	29	29	10	12	2	25	1	20	15	12	0	17	7	18	0	17	7	18	0	17	7	18	0	17			
18.	14	2	11	1	20	14	15	3	9	3	10	4	19	5	12	4	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12			
19.	18	1	12	5	23	15	21	5	14	0	13	5	24	8	13	4	15	3	10	4	15	3	10	4	15	3	10	4	15			
20.	35	8	33	15	27	8	16	0	20	1	33	7	18	1	33	7	18	1	33	7	18	1	33	7	18	1	33	7	18			
21.	32	11	36	19	25	15	16	11	17	6	34	9	15	8	20	12	14	4	20	12	14	4	20	12	14	4	20	12	14			
22.	33	18	32	22	25	16	24	12	24	14	23	15	24	15	24	16	23	16	24	16	23	16	24	16	23	16	24	16	23			
23.	27	18	32	19	27	18	20	7	20	9	33	19	20	17	23	18	20	17	23	18	20	17	23	18	20	17	23	18	20			
24.	32	27	33	30	32	25	27	19	23	19	23	19	32	19	32	19	28	19	31	20	31	20	31	20	31	20	31	20	31			
25.	33	7	34	20	30	16	28	9	27	13	28	25	28	6	31	26	28	6	31	26	28	6	31	26	28	6	31	26	28			
26.	26	1	30	14	18	1	14	3	15	-5	28	16	17	-5	25	0	17	-6	25	0	17	-6	25	0	17	-6	25	0	17			
27.	33	13	33	26	26	12	17	0	12	5	30	8	17	3	10	12	17	7	10	12	17	7	10	12	17	7	10	12	17			
28.	24	15	32	15	25	6	18	3	20	4	16	15	21	0	23	5	11	4	23	5	11	4	23	5	11	4	23	5	11			
29.	4	1	16	5	6	4	7	-9	4	-8	14	3	4	-11	5	2	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12			
30.	30	5	30	4	23	6	13	-10	19	-11	30	-2	15	-12	19	7	12	-14	19	7	12	-14	19	7	12	-14	19	7	12			
31.	43	21	28	2	47	29	38	20	32	3	35	13	43	2	35	10	40	18	40	18	40	18	40	18	40	18	40	18	40			
Means.....	29.8	14.6	38.0	24.1	30.9	17.5	26.1	11.9	26.3	11.6	35.0	17.3	26.7	11.6	29.2	14.9	23.6	7.6	29.2	14.9	23.6	7.6	29.2	14.9	23.6	7.6	29.2	14.9	23.6			